

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2. 1735.

No: 161.

The Falshood, Misrepresentation and Villainy of Fog's Assassinating Journal shewn in a full Light, with the true Story of Concino Concini, Marshal d'ANCRE.



T hath always been observed of the Writer of Fog's JOURNAL, that whenever he digs up the Bones, and rakes in the Ashes of any departed Minister, pretending to display either his Crimes, or the Consequences of them, he never fails to read a Lesson of Murder, and hath, on certain Occasions, pointed out the very Place where the same ASSASSINATION might be repeated. Thus, amidst the Heats and Animosities which followed the Louis Bill, he thought the People of England sufficiently edified to imitate a Butchery, which happened amongst the Portuguese; and related the shocking Barbarities committed on the Body of Vasconcellos. And, let the Rabble should be so dull as to mistake the Application intended for them, he set forth Vasconcellos, not only as a Minister worthy to be assassinated, but as one who might easily and safely be assassinated, by reason of his frequently crossing the TAGUS, attended with six or four Servants, when he went upon Parties of Pleasure to a little Retirement, which he had at a small Distance from the Capital City.

The Indignation with which this Libel was treated, even by the Enemies of that Great Person, against whose Life it was intended, and the Confusion of the Watch, when he was forced to abjure the butchery Design of that Paper, are recent in every one's Memory. In short, the Town had been so long glutted with Instances of Blood and Murder, that the humane Part of the People hoped such Examples were quite exhausted, and the Retailers of them seem'd to be in fine Distress for new Tragedies, when after having rambled from the farthest East in quest of popular Barbarities, they finished their Travels last Winter in Scotland, and conferred the Honour of Knighthood on one ROBERT COCHRAN, to qualify him for an Assassination.

But Fog, determined never to leave his darling Scheme of Assassination untry'd, whilst there is an Instance in Story, which can furnish a Lesson to Assassins, hath found out the MARSHAL d'ANCRE, the Minion of Mary de Medicis, Queen Regent of France in the Minority of Louis XIII. on whom the tender Mercies of the Mob were so unsparingly exercised, that Fog is transported with the Pleasure of relating the Story of his Destruction.

I could not excuse myself from some Animadversion on a Paper, ushered in with so horrid a Declaration, as I am going to transcribe, and written with so savage a Spirit, as the whole appears to be: And when I met with this Libel, being at a Distance from Books, I chose rather to postpone my Remarks a Day beyond the usual Time, than to neglect the Justice which is owing to the Publick on this Occasion.

He introduces it by observing, in Praise of Divine Providence, that THE SAME MEASURES which have brought one Man to Destruction, shall be pursued by another, till he meets THE SAME FATE; from whence he infers, that God blinds their Eyes, till they have filled the Measure of their Iniquities, and then gives them up to Destruction, to shew us that Wickedness must meet with its just Reward at last.

This then is the Principle of the Paper, the Maxim upon which he builds the Story of Marshal d'Ancre,

saidly, 'That the same Measures which have brought one Man to Destruction, shall, by the Will and Appointment of God, be pursued by another, till he meets the same Fate.'

THE Measures of the Marshal d'Ancre are next related. We are told, that being the FAVOURITE OF A GREAT QUEEN, he became First Minister of the Kingdom; that he endeavoured to aggrandize himself, and build up the Greatness of his Family; that he became exceedingly unpopular; that the Magistrates of

the Towns, the Intendants and Officers of the Crown, shew'd him extraordinary Devotion and Respect; that many great Lords of the Court, certain Deputies of the States of the Kingdom, and other Grandees, were not ashamed to support him, and to be instrumental in advancing his Greatness; and that, 'if there be a Man in the World, who treads in the Steps of Marshal d'Ancre, it ought to check his Insolence, to reflect, that this Man, who one Day saw an Hundred mercenary Fellows with Equipages, and Ribbons, and Titles, cringing at his Levee, was the next Day dragged through the Streets, his Body cut to Pieces, and afterwards broiled upon that Fire, which was made to celebrate the Joy of his Fall; for so was this miserable Man treated.'

THIS now was the Fate of Marshal d'Ancre, who was pistolled by one Vity, an Officer of the Guards; and as Fog very truly says, there was no kind of In-dignity, but what was offered to his Carcass.

So that here comes the Application of his GRAND MORAL: Whoever pursues the same Measures which are alledged against Marshal d'Ancre, is to meet with the same Fate. This the Will of God hath ordained. For this the Divine Providence is to be adored, and thus it is to be an Article of Religion, that such a Man ought to be assassinated; or, in other Words, Wickedness must meet with its Reward.

THEREFORE whoever shall be the Prime Minister of a Kingdom, supported by the Favour of a QUEEN, courted by Intendants, Magistrates and Officers, assisted by great Lords and Deputies of Estates, and attended at his Levee by Persons with Ribbons, and Equipages, and Titles; building up the Greatness of his Family, and attracting the Ill-will of the Populace: Such a Minister pursues the Measures of Marshal d'Ancre, and is by the same Means to be brought to Destruction; that is, he must be PISTOLLED, dragged through the Streets, broiled upon the Coals, &c. For this, says Fog, is accomplishing the WILL OF GOD, that Wickedness must meet with its Reward at last.

THIS Ceremony of accomplishing the Will of God, and fulfilling the Designs of divine Providence, was conducted in the following Manner: 'The Footman of Hurtman, a Gentleman of Normandy, who had been lately put to Death to gratify the Marshal, began the Tumult in the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. The Mob cried out, that the Body of that excommunicated Jew d'Ancre, ought to be taken out of his Grave, and thrown on a Dunhill. They went about it immediately with so much Fury, that if any one had represented to them that they ought to have some Respect for the Holiness of the Place, they would have buried him alive in the Marshal's Grave. They dragged his Body to the End of Pont-Neuf, and hanged him by the Heels on one of the Gibbets, which, in his Lifetime, he had ordered to be set up for those who should speak ill of him. They cut off his Nose, his Ears, and Privy Members. A little after they took him down again. They dragged him to the Grove, and to the other Places, and then they dismembered him, and cut him into a thousand Pieces. Every one would have some Part of him; his Ears were sold very dear; his Entrails were thrown into the River; Part of the Body was burnt before the Statue of Henry the Fourth on the Pont-Neuf; and some roasted Part of his Flesh with the Fire which had been kindled, one gave it to their Dogs. The Great Provest appearing with his Archers to put a Stop to the Tumult in the aforesaid Church of St. Germain, was threatened to be buried alive, if he went farther. A Man in a red Coat was so enraged, that having thrust his Hand into the dead Body, he took it out again all bloody, and licked the Blood, and likewise swallowed some little Pieces that he had torn from the Body. Another pulled his Heart out, and broiled it on the Coals, and eat it publickly with Vinegar; and next Day after this Assassination, his Ashes were sold for FIFTEEN PENCE per Ounce.'

THIS was the Scene of Destruction, for which Fog, in his Piety, adores the Providence of God, and pronounces it to be the Fate ordained by the Will of Heaven, for all Ministers favoured, supported, and envied in their Greatness, these being the only Crimes by which he distinguishes Marshal d'Ancre.

THE cruel and barbarous Spirit of this Writer having

been thus displayed, it will be proper, in the next Place, to shew his Injustice, his false and wicked Arts in disguising the material Parts of the Story, and suppressing the specifick Guilt of Marshal d'Ancre: For, were his Crimes laid open, then there would be no Hopes that a Minister innocent of those Crimes, could be murdered after this barbarous Manner; but when no other Objections are alledged against him than his Favour, his Power, and Unpopularity, then it may be hoped, that a jealous and incensed Multitude taking this to be a justifiable Cause, may think themselves authorized, by the Example brought from France, to murder, butcher, and broil the Body of any other Minister, who hath the same Friends at Court, and Enemies among the Rabble.

THE judicious and incomparable Monsieur BAYLE, who gives us the Story which Fog hath maimed and misquoted, tells us, in his Article of CONCINO CONCINI, that this miserable Man was born at Florence, where his Father, from a mere Notary, became Secretary of State. Being thus an Alien and Foreigner, he was brought into France by Mary de Medicis, Wife of Henry the Fourth, and at first was only Gentleman to that Prince, but afterwards was made her Master of the Horse. He was raised in her Favour by the Intrigues of one Galigni, an Attendant and Confidant of the Queen. He made this Italian Woman his Wife, and bought the Marquisate of Ancre in Picardy soon after the Death of Henry the Fourth. He was Governor of Peronne, Roie, Montdidier, and Normandy, and fortified Quillebeuf, notwithstanding the Parliament had forbid it. He got the particular Government of Pont de l'Arche, and endeavoured also to possess himself of Havre de Grace. He became First Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, and Marshal of France. In short, he had usurped the supreme Power of the Kingdom, and, as the King complains, left him nothing but a Name.

THIS Description of Marshal d'Ancre's Greatness is no-where to be found in Fog. He disguises this enormous Power, that the Reader may think the Marshal owed his Fate to no other Provocation than what is given by ordinary Ministerial Greatness.

He suppresses the distinguishing Circumstance of his Life, that he came into Power by removing the Duke de Sully, the TREASURER OF THE KINGDOM, upon whose Removal the Duke de Rohan, in his excellent Memoirs, observes, 'That his Services to his Country procured him the Ill-will of many People; for, says he, eminent Virtue, such as his was, accompanied with Favour, is subject to Envy; an Evil as frequent amongst Men as it is unworthy of those who make Profession of Honour: Many therefore were inclined to lay him aside, and for divers Reasons; some to fix their own Authority in the Government of the State, and to remove from them a Man so exact in his Office, who gave them Reason to be ashamed of themselves; some from the particular Ill-will which they bore him; the Marshal d'Ancre, because this great Man was the Hinderance of his ambitious Designs; and the rest, because they thought him too good a Manager of the Publick Treasure. At length, says the same Author, Experience shewed, that this proved the Ruin of the State: The Treasures were drained, the Stores squandered, and the Comparison of the miserable Condition of France soon after, to the flourishing Estate in which the Duke de Sully left it, too plainly demonstrated how prejudicial his Removal proved to the Kingdom.'

THE assassinating Libeller in Fog having darkened the Story of his Rite, and suppressed the Circumstance of his Opposition to that excellent Minister the Intendant of the Finances, whom he supplanted, is equally disingenuous in the Detail of his Administration.

As he shews not the Excess of his Power, he says nothing of the Cruelty of his Temper: Whereas Bayle, whom the Libeller so often misquotes, says, he made EXAMPLES OF SEVERE REVENGE.

Fog says Marshal d'Ancre was hung up upon a Gallows, which was erected for the Execution of one of the Marshal's Enemies.

BAYLE says, it was upon one of the Gibbets, which, in his Lifetime, he had set up for those who should speak ill of him.

THE Reader will therefore see, that Marshal d'Ancre was not that forbearing Minister, who suffered himself to



to be libelled from Week to Week, and printed Paper to be published, exciting the People to butcher him; but that he strewed the Highways with Gibbets for the Execution of such as dared to speak ill of him.

Fog speaks of him as having had at his Levee, an hundred People with Equipages, and Ribbons, and Titles.

LE GRAIN *Décade de Louis le Juste*, from whom Bayle takes the Story, says, the Marshal never went abroad without having TWO HUNDRED GENTLEMEN to attend him, besides those to whom he gave Wages.

Fog says, that after having made himself odious to the People, he had made himself disagreeable at Court to such a Degree, as occasioned his being shot with a Pistol.

BAYLE, whom Fog continually refers to, yet suppresses what he says on this Occasion, affirms, the Marshal had usurped so great a Power over the King's Person, that he took from him the Liberty of going to the Houses which are about Paris, and reduced his diversion of Hunting to his Walking only in the Tuilleries.

Fog describes the Barbarities of the People, as the Excesses of reasonable Joy, and falls into all their Transports, extolling their free Spirit, and applauding their magnanimous Resentments.

BAYLE, the candid and humane Writer, whom this Libeller, like a true Banditti, robs and murders, says, on this tragical Occasion, *It is certain that an Herd of MAD BULLS will sooner bearken to Reason, and are less to be feared than a MUTINOUS MOB*; a Sentence which Fog thought himself bound to suppress, lest it should discourage Assassinations.

Fog speaking of Ministers hated by the Populace, says, that the People will find out, and distinguish Enemies from Friends, whatever Arts may be used to deceive them.

BAYLE, whose Reflections he most imperfectly and dishonestly transcribes, after he hath mentioned how many Writers have spoke ill of Concino Concini, says, 'Not but that I think it very possible, that, with inconsiderable Faults, a Minister who hath much Imprudence, or many Enemies, may become the Averation of the People, and pass for a very wicked Man. A cunning, malicious and powerful Enemy will make the Mob BELIEVE MANY LIES.' Nay, says the same candid M. Bayle, I believe many Things have been strained concerning that unfortunate Florentine, and that no fewer Obstacles must be overcome to discover the Properties of the Load Stone, than to know exactly and with the nicest Distinction, Concini [Marshal d'Ancre's] Affairs. And on this Occasion I shall observe, the Truth of historical Affairs is not less impertrable than that of physical ones.' All this Fog suppresses, because it gives no Encouragement to Assassinations.

Fog relates, that when LOUIS XIII. heard of Marshal d'Ancre's Death, he said, *Now I am a King*. And a BISHOP, who was going into the Louvre at the Time when the Populace was up, said to some Persons, *We are delivered from our Tyrant*.

BAYLE relates it contrariwise, in this Manner: The Bishop of Luçon, afterwards CARDINAL DE RICHLIEU, who had been one of the Marshal's Favourites, and performed, at that Time, the Functions of First Secretary of State, coming into the King's Chamber, some Time after the Execution was done, Monsieur, said the King to him, *God be thanked, we are this Day, freed from our Tyranny*. He did not know, says Bayle, that this Deliverance would not continue, and that he spake to a Man who was designed to leave him only the Title of Sovereign.

Fog breaks out into Exclamations against the QUEENS of France, and particularly Mary de Medicis, for protecting Marshal d'Ancre from Justice.

ALL the Historians agree, that Mary de Medicis was privy to the Murder of d'Ancre, and approved it; and after it was performed, Le Vasseur testifies, that a Servant came to this Princess and said, that nobody knew how to tell so sad a Piece of News to his Wife; upon which Mary de Medicis answered, in Wrath, *If nobody can tell her that her Husband is murdered, it ought to be sung in her Ears. Let nobody talk to me any more of these People. I told them long enough ago, that they would do well to return to Italy*. Nor ought it ever to be forgotten, that She, who consented to the Murder of one Minister, for the Sake of introducing another, was brought to Destruction by the new Creature of her Power, and the Cardinal de RICHELIEU, whom she raised up in the Room of d'Ancre, caused the King her Son to arrest and imprison her, forced her into Exile, drove her from Country to Country, a Royal Vagabond, and suffered her to die miserably at Cologne. Such was her End.

So that Fog hath totally failed in attempting to

draw the Character of a QUEEN, protecting the Minister of the Crown from the Rage of the Populace; or the Picture of a Minister, whose Fate can be righteously inflicted on any Man in Power, whose Eminence of Favour, whose Fortune, Credit, and superior Ability, are the only Circumstances which can make him obnoxious.

On the whole, there is not a Passage in the Libel before us, which is not as contrary to the Truth of Facts, as it is opposite to all Humanity; and with this Censure, I shall leave him to the Indignation of those who detest Prodigies, Jacobites and ASSASSINS.

FRA. WALINGHAM.

Brussels, December 31.

ON the 25th Instant, in the Road from hence to Halle, a Man was found quite naked, tied to a Tree, who being unbound by some Passengers travelling that Way, and carried to the next House in the Neighbourhood, declared that he had met with three Rogues, who after having plunder'd him of his Money and stripped him of his Cloaths, left him on the Spot, bound Hands and Feet. The Mayor of the Place immediately order'd him Cloathing, and the Lady Abbess of la Foret, which is a noble Abbey, sent him a handsome Sum of Money; and other Persons pitying his Condition, relieved him in Proportion to their Abilities, thinking that they could not perform a greater Act of Charity: But it has prov'd to be very ill apply'd, for as soon as the Fellow had got good Cloaths upon his Back, and a round Sum of Money in his Pocket, he removed, in order to pass the Holidays in other Quarters, and it has since been discovered, that he got two of his Confederates to bind him in that Manner, in order to trick good-natur'd People out of their Money, which he knew was less Hazardous, and, perhaps, thought less Criminal than robbing on the Highway.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday being New Year's Day, there was a very numerous and splendid Appearance at Court of the Nobility of both Sexes, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, to compliment their Majesties on the Occasion: The same being a Collar Day, the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, Thistle and Bath, appeared at Court in their respective Orders; likewise the Ode composed by Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat to his Majesty, was performed in the Council Chamber before their Majesties, and the rest of the Royal Family.

On Tuesday last, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Britt, returning from Portsmouth to London, were attacked by a single Highwayman on Putney Heath, who robbed them of their Money, &c. to a considerable Value, afterwards made them dismount, turned their Horses loose, and made off toward Roehampton.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 146 1-half. India 169 for the Opening. South Sea 93 1-half for the Opening. Old Annuity 109 3-4ths. New ditto 110 1-4th to 1 half. Three per Cent. Annuity 99 1-half to 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 110. Royal Assurance 102. London-Assurance 13 1-8th. York Buildings 2. African 15. India Bonds 51. 115. to 125. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 31. 135. Prem. South Sea Bonds 41. 105. to 115. Premium. New Bank Circulation 51. 5s. to 7s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 1-half to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 3 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 110.

This Day is Published,
[To be Continued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.]

[Price TWO-PENCE]

The PROMPTER, No CXX.

As an ill Concert, and a coarse Perfume
Disgrace the Delicacy of a Feast,
And might with more Discretion, have been spar'd;
So Peely, whose End is to delight,
Admits no Degrees; but must be still
Sublimely good, or despicably BAD.

Rosc. Transl. of Hor. Art of Poetry.
Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.
Where Letters to the Author are taken in.
Of whom the former Numbers may be had.

Custom-House, London, 31 Dec. 1735.
For S A L E,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 14th of January 1735. at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale, by Inch of Candle, in the Long Room at the Custom-House, the following Goods, being Part of those saved out of the Ship William and Jane, Thomas Colledge late Master, stranded at Corton near Yarmouth, in October last.

97 Barrels of Tin-Plates, and about 2000 black rusty Plates.

145 Rings of Lattin Wire.

148 Rings of Brass Wire.

58 Square Copper Plates.

1180 Round Copper Bottoms.

About 4 lb. Weight of heavy Lattin.

1 Piece of Spelter.

Clear of all Duties. To be seen at the King's Warehouse on Monday the 12th, Tuesday the 13th, and Wednesday the 14th of January, from 8 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 till 5 in the afternoon, until the Time of Sale.

N. B. Catalogues to be had at the King's Warehouse.

This Day is Published,
(With the Addition of a THIRD VOLUME)

The Sixth Edition corrected of,

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG: OR, a Defense of Primitive Christianity, and of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, against the Extravagant Claims and Encroachments of Fanatical and Disaffected Clergymen.

Printed for J. PEELE, and sold by J. OSBURN at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-Row.

N. B. The Third Volume may be had separately, to complete the Sets of those who are possessed of the Two former Volumes.

This Day is Published,

A COLLECTION of several TRACTS

of the Right Hon. EDWARD Earl of CARLTON, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil War in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may enjoy in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkenness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Content of Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Friendship. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Of Liberty. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sicknes. 17. Of Jealousy. 18. Of Conscience. 19. Of an Active and Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Rest. 22. Of Sacrifice.

I. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquity.

IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, by inflicting upon Particulars not necessary to the Point in Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Religion in the Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Peele at the Head in Amen Corner.

Of whom may be had,

The History of Queen Anne, wherein all the Civil and Military Transactions of that Memorable Reign are faithfully Compiled from the best Authorities, and impartially Related: The whole intermixed with several authentic and remarkable Papers; together with all the Important Debates in Parliament: A compleat List of the most eminent Persons who died in the Course of this Reign; with proper Characters of those who render'd themselves most conspicuous in Church and State. Illustrated with a regular Series of all the Medals that were Struck to commemorate the great Events of this Reign, with a Variety of other useful and ornamental Plates. By Mr. A. Boyer.

A. de la MOTRAYE'S TRAVELS through Europe, Asia, and into Part of Africa: Containing a great Variety of Geographical, Topographical, and Political Observations on those Parts of the World; especially on Italy, England, Turkey, Greece, Crim and Noghaian Tartaries, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Denmark, and Holstein; on their Productions, Trades, Manufactures, Cities, Colonies, and on what is most curious in Nature, Art, and Antiquities of the Inhabitants; with an historical Account of the most considerable Events, which happened during the Space of above Twenty-five Years spent in those Travels; such as the great Revolution in the Ottoman Empire, by which the Sultan was deposed; the engaging of the Russian and Turkish Armies on the Pruth; the late King of Sweden's Flight from Pultowa to Bender; his Death, and the Prince's Unjust Accession to the Throne; her generous Resignation of it to her Consort the present King; and in fine, all the chief Transactions of the Senate and the States of Sweden, till the Peace with Russia. Illustrated with Fifty proper Cuts, representing a great many rare and valuable Pieces of Curiosity, both ancient and modern, as Pontifical and Patriarchal Crown, Eastern and Northern Dresses, most precious Vessels, Relics, Altars, Sacrifices, Medals, &c. Plans of Towns, Camps, Forts, and Mines; new and accurate Maps of the Mediterranean, Black, Caspian, and Baltic Seas, with the Countries adjacent. Revised by the Author, with the Addition of two new Cuts. In Two Volumes in Folio. To which is prefix'd, an Answer to Innuendoes and Implications of an unskillful Critick.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.